

# **WATER WITHDRAWAL & WATER USE**

**Part 327 of Act 451  
Great Lakes Preservation**


The background of the slide features a dark blue gradient. In the lower half, there are several concentric, light blue circular ripples that resemble water droplets hitting a surface, creating a sense of movement and depth.

# **Part 327**

## **Great Lakes Preservation**

**Amendments Established New  
or  
Expanded Existing Requirements**

**Water use reporting  
Water user registration  
Environmental standards  
Permit requirements**



# **Important Definitions**

## **Withdrawal**

**Large Quantity Withdrawal (LQW)**

**New or Increased LQW (NILQW)**

**Baseline Capacity (BC)**

**Adverse Resource Impact (ARI)**

# Withdrawal

The removal of water from its source for any purpose

Hydroelectric  
Generation is  
Exempt



# What is Regulated - LQWs

- **Large Quantity Withdrawal (LQW)**
  - 1 or more withdrawals  $\geq 100,000$  gal/day
  - 30 day average
  - Supply a common distribution system
- **New or Increased LQW (NILQW)**
  - Increase of  $\geq 100,000$  gal/day
  - Reference is “Baseline Capacity”



# **Baseline Capacity**

- **Exempt from ARI Standard**
- **Withdrawal Capacity reported April 1, 2009 in Annual Report to DEQ (or MDA)**
  - **Quarry or Mine – Part 31 authorized discharge volume on February 28, 2006**
  - **System capacity in place on February 28, 2006**
- **Capacity not reported – highest annual reported water use 2002 thru 2005**
- **Community Supply – design withdrawal capacity per SDWA as of February 28, 2006**

**STANDARD FOR USE**

**Adverse Resource Impact  
(ARI)**



# ARI & Prohibition

- **ARI – decreasing flow of stream or level of lake such that the ability to support fish population is functionally impaired**
- **Person shall not make LQW from waters of state that causes an ARI**
- **Exemptions:**
  - **Baseline Capacity - February 28, 2006**
  - **Fire suppression wells**



# **Adverse Resource Impact**

## **➤ Streams and Rivers**

- **Withdrawal resulting in % decrease**
  - **Thriving Fish Population (TFP), or**
  - **Characteristic Fish Population (CFP)**
- **Decrease  $\approx$  Reduction in Index Flow**

## **➤ Lake or Pond**

- **Decrease in level of lake or pond that**
  - **Impairs or destroys lake or pond**
  - **Impairs uses of same**
  - **Impairs TFP/CFP**
- **5 acres or more**

# Adverse Resource Impact – Zone D

## PERCENT REDUCTION in INDEX FLOW

System	Category	Index Flow (Percent reduction)
Cold River System	Stream	$\geq 20$
	Small River	$\geq 21$
Cold Trans. River System	Stream	$\geq 4$
	Small River	$\geq 2$
	Large River	$\geq 3$
Cool River System	Stream	$\geq 25$
	Small River	$\geq 25$
	Large River	$\geq 25$
Warm River System	Stream	$\geq 24$
	Small River	$\geq 17$
	Large River	$\geq 22$

# **WATER WITHDRAWAL ASSESSMENT and SITE SPECIFIC REVIEWS**



# **Required Information**

**(Water Withdrawal Assessment Tool - WWAT)**

**Capacity**

**Location**

**Surface or Ground water**

**Glacial or Bedrock**

**Depth**

**Amount**

**Intermittent**




# **Water Withdrawal Assessment Components**

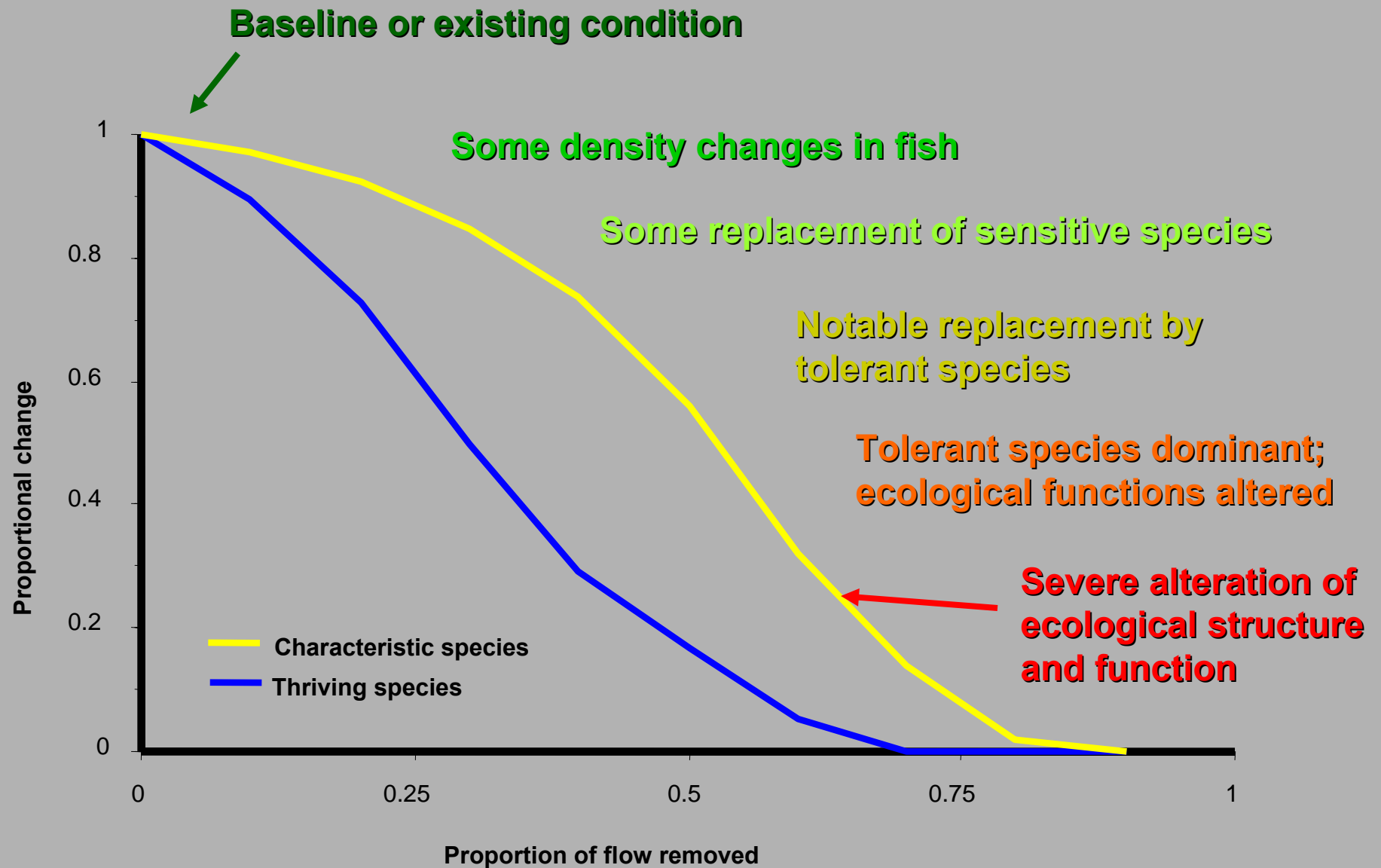
- **Hydrology Model (LWMD)**
  - Projection of stream “index flow” – total water
  - Defined as 50% exceedance flow for August
- **Fish Model (MDNR – Fisheries)**
  - Characterization of fish population
  - Fish population response to change in flow
  - Establishes available water for withdrawal
- **Hydrogeology Model (USGS)**
  - Projected impact of withdrawal on stream flow
  - Ground water – apportioned based on geology
  - Surface water – 100% from stream

# **Fish - Flow Assumption**

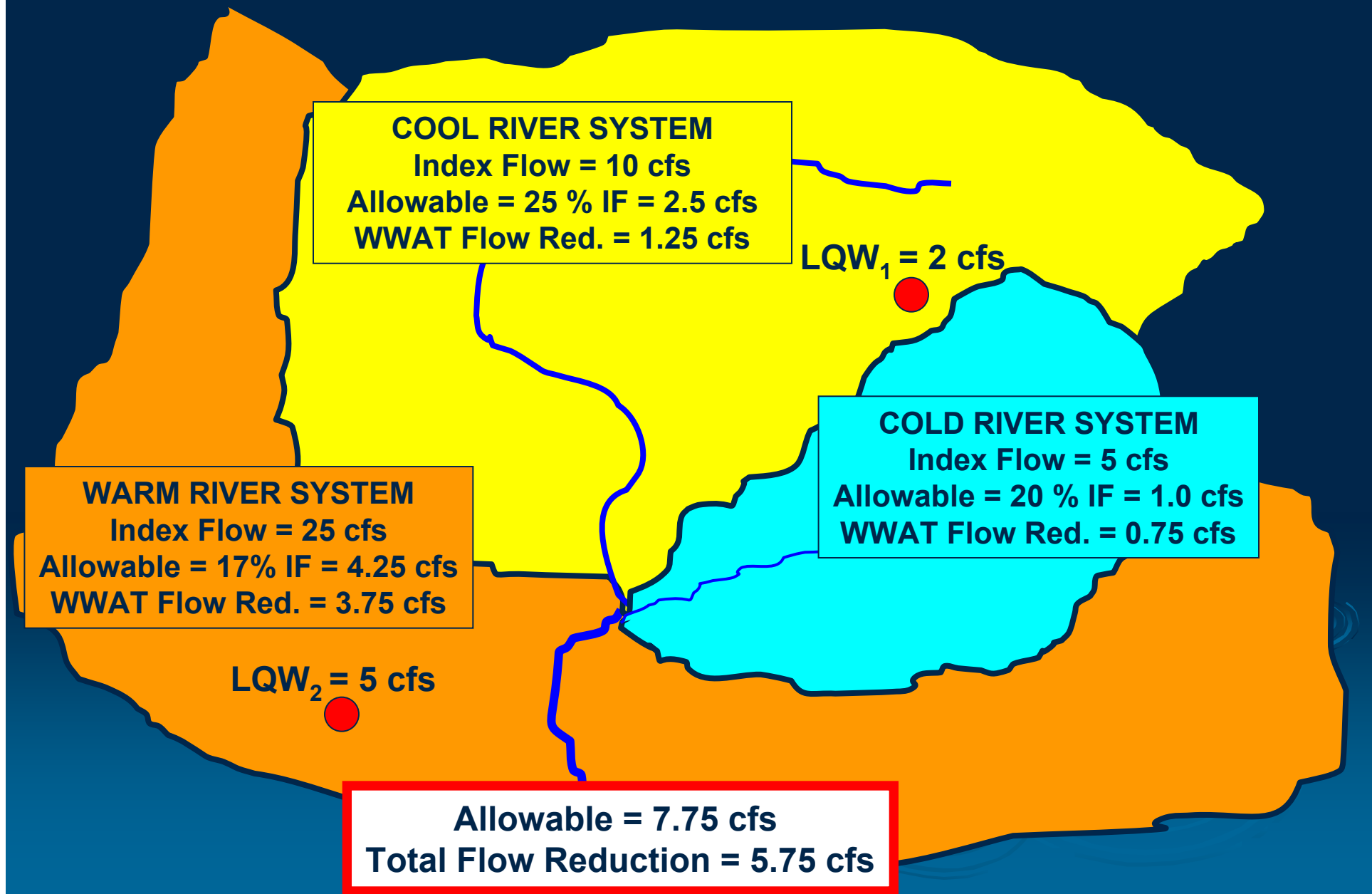
**Water withdrawal would shift the site's fish assemblage to one of an otherwise similar site that shared its reduced flow and associated hydrologic attributes.**



# Fish Population Response Curve



# Flow, Fish, Impact





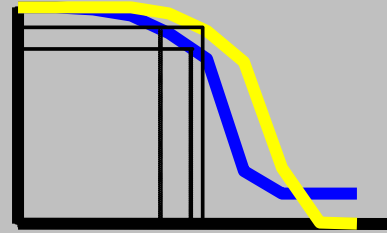
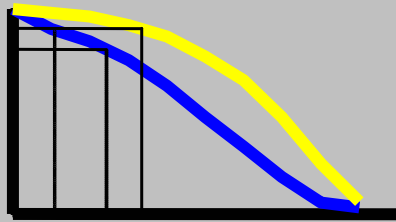
# Fish Response Models

## Streams

## Small Rivers

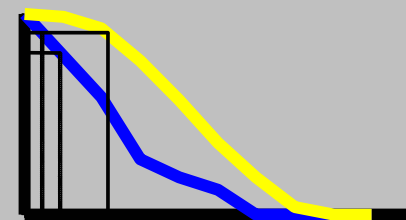
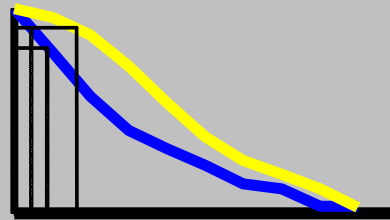
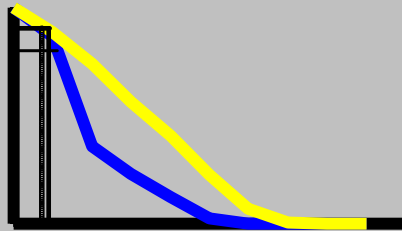
## Large Rivers

Cold

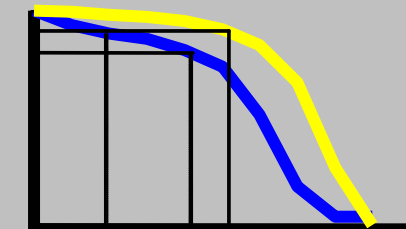
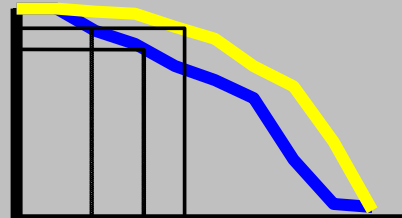
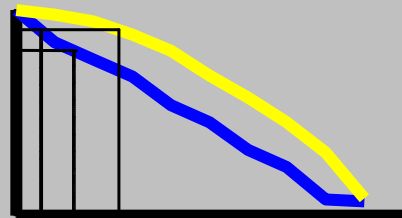


11 Types of Streams  
Characterized in  
Michigan

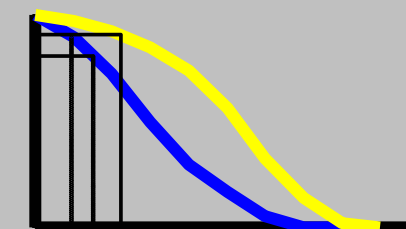
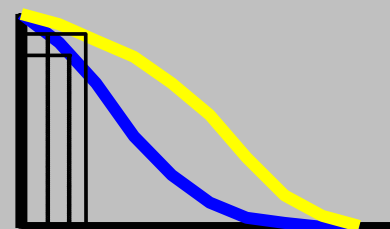
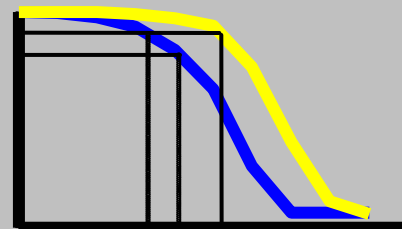
Cold  
Trans.



Cool



Warm



**REGULATORY ZONES  
ASSESSMENT TOOL OUTCOMES  
DEPARTMENT ACTIONS**



# Zone Designations

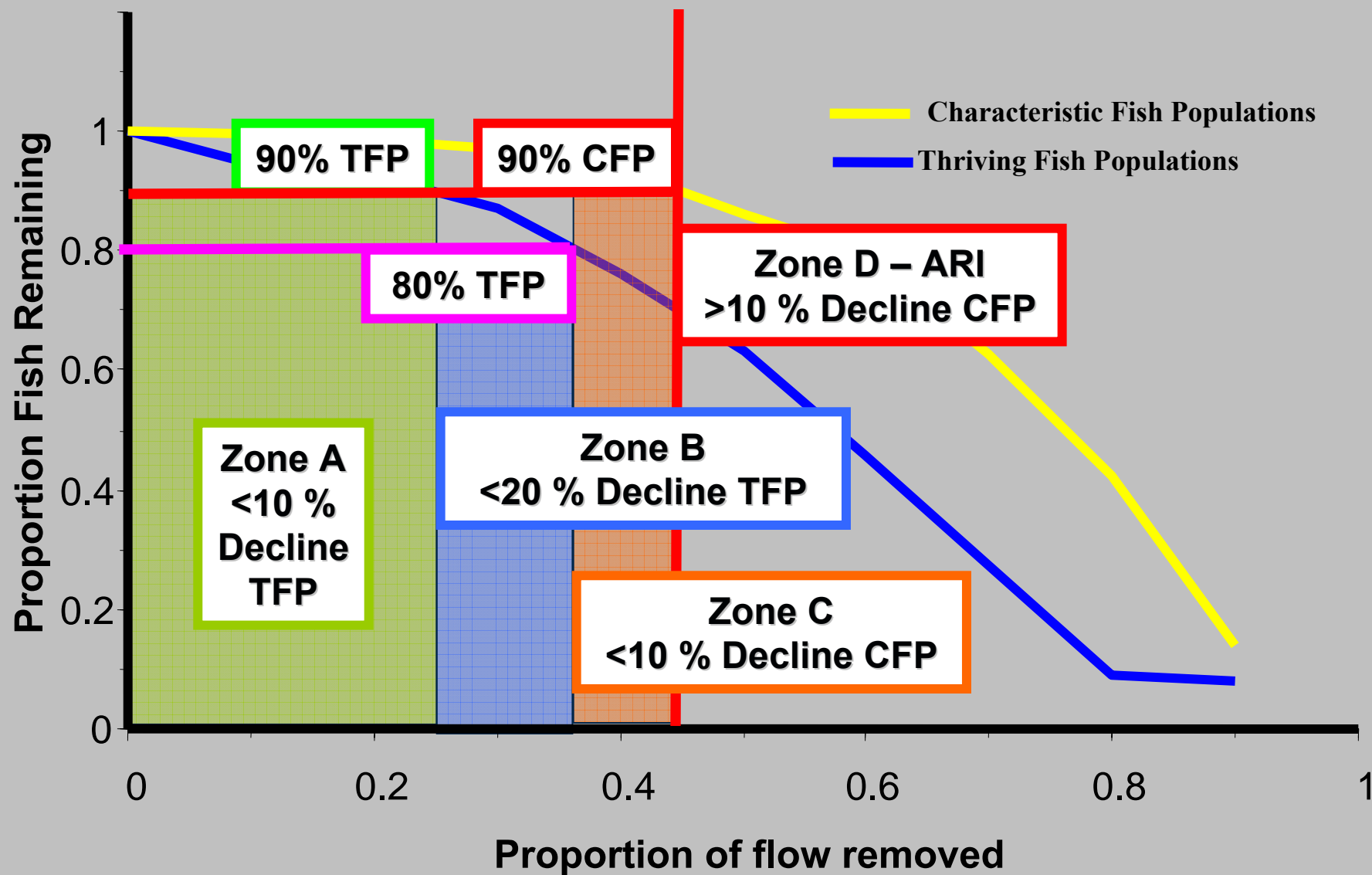
## ➤ Based on % reductions in TFP or CFP

- Zone A – 1 to 10% reduction in TFP
- Zone B – 5 to 20% reduction in TFP
- Zone C – 1 to 15% TFP or 5 to 10% CFP
- Zone D – 1 to 15% TFP or 5 to 10% CFP

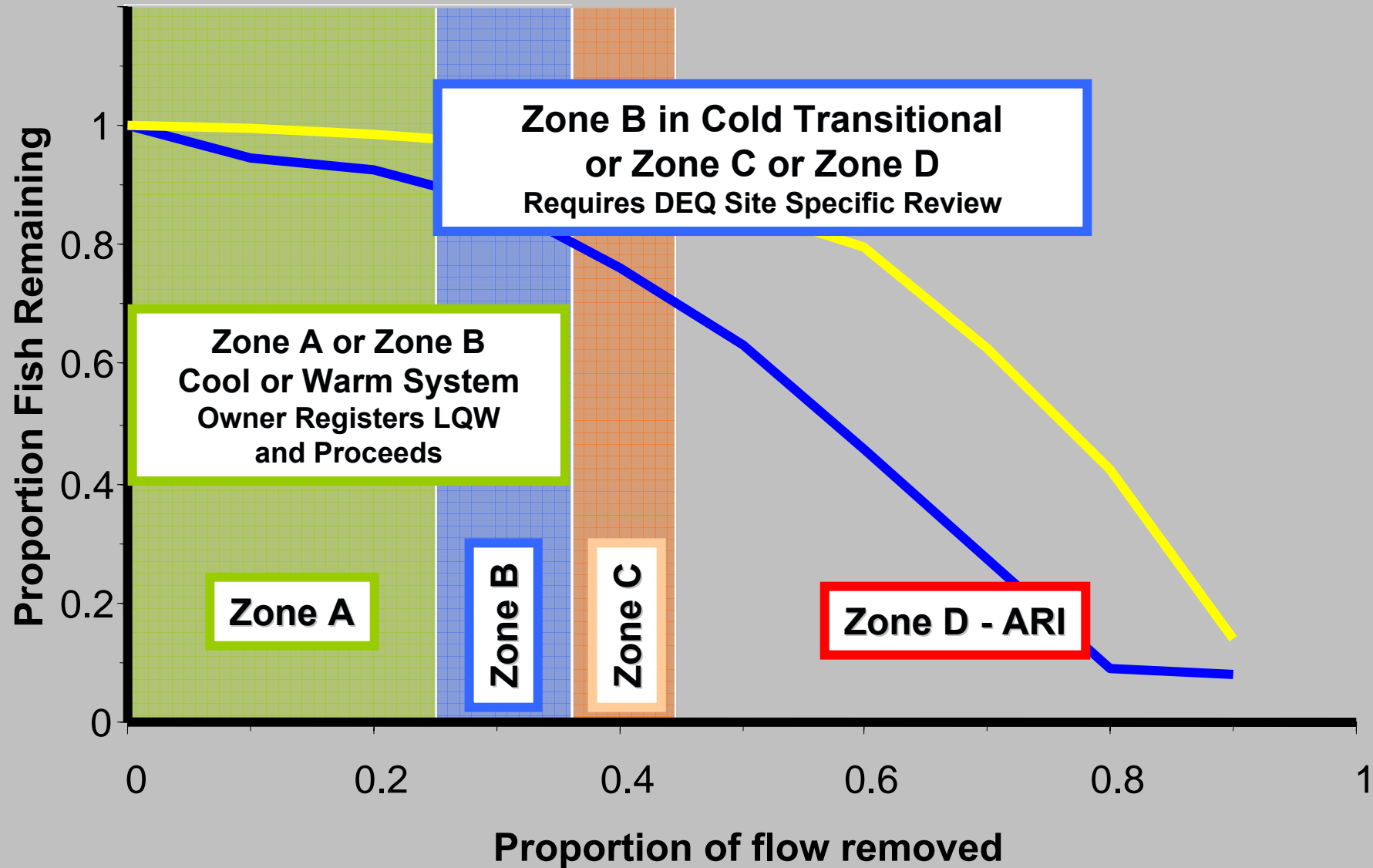
## ➤ Notables:

- Cold river systems have no Zone B
- Cold-Trans systems have no Zone A or C

# Description of Regulatory Zones



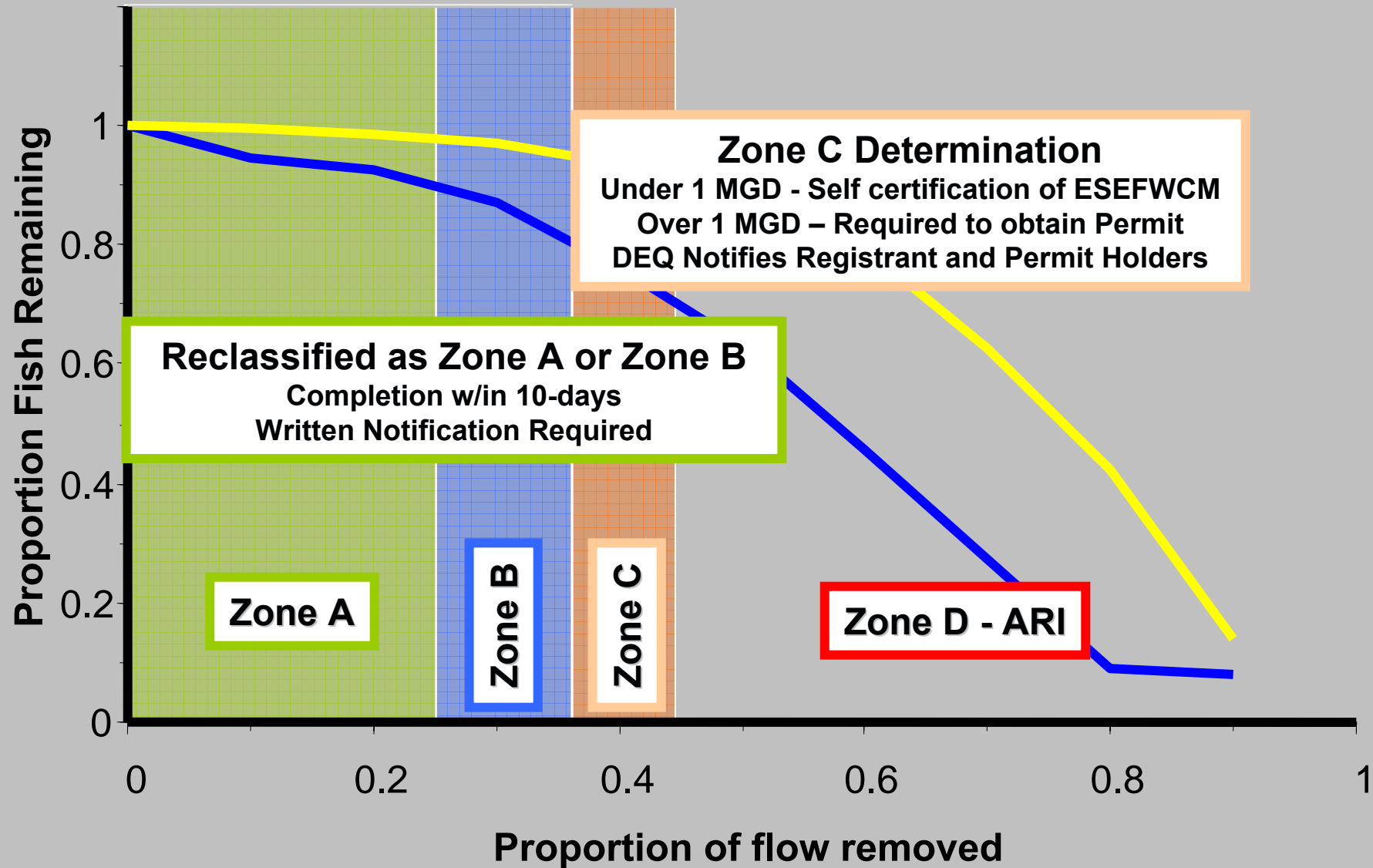
# Required Actions – Assessment Tool



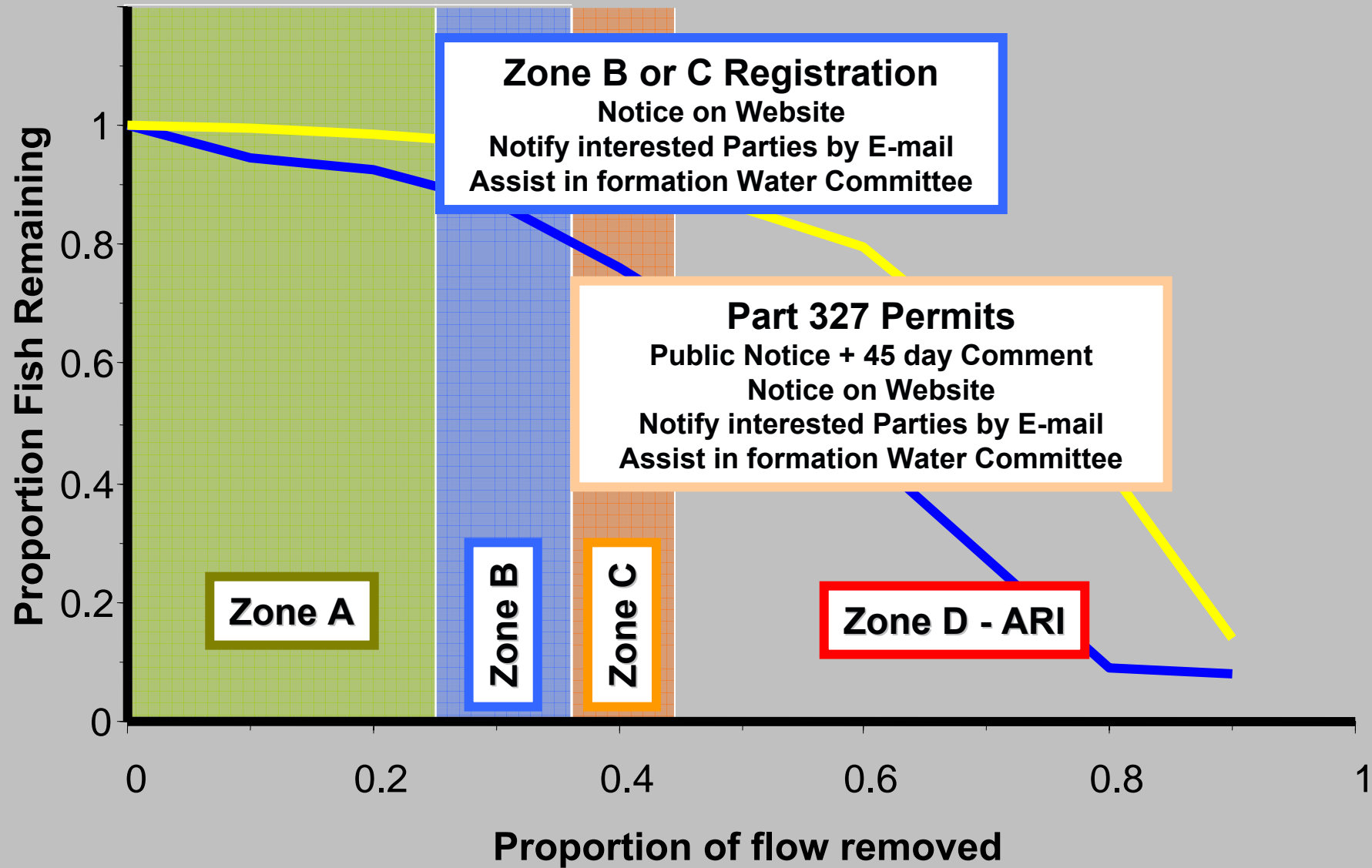
# Site Specific Reviews - SSR

- Department's independent review
- Determination as to whether NILQW is actually Zone A, B, C or D
- Required for WWAT determinations:
  - Zone B in cold-transitional river system
  - Zone C or Zone D
- Completion by DEQ required w/in 10 days
- Property owner may voluntarily request SSR – completion required in 30 days

# Required Actions – Site Specific Review



# Notification Requirements





# **Act 399**

## **Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments**



# **PWSS - New Requirements**

- **Amendments to Section 4 – filing plans and specification ..... use of assessment tool .... Etc.**
- **Requires DEQ evaluate Community Supply LQWs relative to Part 327 requirements**
- **Requires certification of ESEFWCM for Zone C and Zone D withdrawals**